MIT's busing attitude caused by remoteness

By Julius Moller

The Institute's "nothing doing" about Boston's busing problems because, according to Noam Chomsky, MIT's "Affirmative Guistics" doesn't affect us. "It doesn't affect us directly," Chomsky said. "Other things are affecting us more. They are in our children's neighborhoods, so our children are being bused. Some people in the suburbs don't want us there. It's a political question, not something that affects us directly." However, according to Chomsky's "Affirmative Guistics", the people in the suburbs don't want us there because it causes problems for them.

The plan, first drawn up in 1974, implements the Institute's Affirmative Action plan, according to Chairman Katrina Wooton, is "the spirit of the Institute's A.A. goals." The schedule was just as full this year, Wooton said, "We've simply had to cancel events. The people in the suburbs don't want to deal with what they consider to be the problems of those in the inner city. The only solution is to break down the whole system and integrate all of society."

Similar discrepancies can be found in what the plan calls "other employees and administrative staff," employees with the nine other distinguished faculty of the Departments with the nine other distinguished faculty and departmental administrative staff, which lists six more than the plan calls. Those discrepancies can be found in what the plan calls "other employees and administrative staff," employees with the nine other distinguished faculty.

Prof. Kenneth Hoffman, Chairman of the Mathematics Department, said that of the mathematics doctoral graduates in the country, only 10% are women. He estimates that of the total 1200 math graduates of the year, only five to ten will become potentially employable at a tenure level at MIT. "And besides," he continued, "we have to compete with the other distinguished math departments in the country for the best talent."

Other departments are so small that having or lacking one potential donor, who donated a total of 704 pints, can make or break a department. The Mathematics Department is suffering from a talent shortage.

According to Course XII Administrative Office, there are only six black students at the Institute, and the nine other distinguished faculty.

The departments in the School of Engineering and Mathematics are suffering from a talent shortage. The mathematics doctoral graduates in the country, only 10% are women. He estimates that of the total 1200 math graduates of the year, only five to ten will become potentially employable at a tenure level at MIT. "And besides," he continued, "we have to compete with the other distinguished math departments in the country for the best talent."
Environment seen as weapon

By Craig Bura

The US has used weather modification as a weapon in the past and may develop new environmental weapons in the future, according to Gordon MacDonald, hearty Lycan, director of Earth Sciences at Dartmouth and Director of the Environmental Policy Project. In the Vietnam War, silver iodide crystals were used to seed clouds in an attempt to increase rainfall along the Ho Chi Minh trail thereby hindering transport of enemy supplies, MacDonald said. The project, initially code-named Prosperity, lasted from 1966 to 1971 and involved over 13,000 sorties.

The seeding technique used involved the release of many minute pyrotechnically produced silver iodide crystals into clouds containing supercooled water vapor, explained MacDonald. These crystals act as nucleation sites for the formation of ice particles which overcool the water vapor, creating rain. MacDonald said that weather modification should be pursued for peaceful applications.

At the 1974 Summit Planet Party Leader Leonid Brezhnev signed a bilateral agreement restricting either party from using environmental weapons on each other. No agreement was made concerning policy toward weather modification as a weapon in the future, according to Gordon MacDonald.

The net result is either rain or no rain at all, according to MacDonald. These crystals act as seeding centers for the formation of ice crystals which overcool the water vapor, creating rain. The cloud seeding technique added, but it was decided that weather modification should be pursued for peaceful applications.

Other environmental weapons that are being investigated are:

- The use of explosives to produce tidal waves.
- The use of chemicals to cause ozone depletion in the upper atmosphere and subject people to high energy radiation that is otherwise absorbed by the ozone layer.

The stimulation of 10 cycle per second oscillations in the earth's 'electrical atmosphere' that would reflect the alpha rhythm of the human brain and result in intolerable behavior.

NOTES

- Published in the CIA: The Washington Connection, a Center for International Studies newsletter, will be held in the Millikan Room, E33-482, at 12 noon Thursday. Speakers will include NRC vice-chair of the Committee on the Use of Weather Modification in the Vietnam War, and Ann Rowan, legislative aide in Rep. Michael Harrington's (D-Mass.) office. Harrington's concern has been with the CIA's role in the project, which was monitored by Rep. Harrington. Bring your own own E-33-482.

- The following hearings for graduate students on Institute committees are being held, Nov. 7th 6:00 Walker Bldg. Silver Rm: open Hearings for the Committee on Student Foundation. Nov. 11th 6:00 Walker Bldg. Silver Rm: open Hearings for the Committee on Student Foundation.

- There will be an MIT Auto Club meeting, Monday November 6th at 8:00 in the Student Center West Lounge.

- Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics presents a general seminar on Air Traffic Control Process today, November 5, 1974 in Room 35-352 at 4:00pm. Professor Robert W. Simpson, MIT Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics will be the speaker.

- Proposals for Special Summer Programs are not to be submitted to this office by November 7. November. Details of a proposal can be developed after the indicated deadlines.

- Seminar on Merit and Equality in a Just Society

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 4:00pm
Lecture Hall 9-150

Regulating the Poor in the 1970's

FRANCES FOX PIVEN, Political Science, Boston University

Respondent: Michael Lipsky, Political Science, MIT

Sponsored by the Technology and Culture Seminar at MIT

Other environmental weapons that are being investigated are:

- The use of explosives or the fabrication of underground fault planes to produce earthquakes.

- The use of atomic explosives to breach top secret areas of the continental shelf and produce tidal waves.

- The use of chemicals to cause ozone depletion in the upper atmosphere and subject people to high energy radiation that is otherwise absorbed by the ozone layer.

The stimulation of 10 cycle per second oscillations in the earth's "electrical atmosphere" that would reflect the alpha rhythm of the human brain and result in intolerable behavior.

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Robot technology grows

By Mitchell Trachtenberg

The world is well on its way towards fully automated assembly lines and robot-equipped homes, and could very well achieve both within ten years, according to R. Joseph Engelberger, founder and president of Unimation, Inc. and Con- solidated Controls.

In a talk sponsored by the Department of Mechanical Engineering, given here last Friday, Engelberger called upon scientists and engineers "working in avant-garde institutions" to "come down from their ivory towers" and work towards designing practical robots for "the real world." He explained that researches in his field were overly concerned with glitter and refused to recognize "the overriding importance of cost effectiveness." Unimation, working with its Japanese affiliate, has already produced more than one thousand "robots," machines that can replace people on assembly lines and in hazardous fields. A film made by Kawasaki Heavy Industries showed Unimation's "Unimate" at work, cutting dry ice, moving bricks, and heavy gears that were still red hot from heat treatment, and performing spot welds on motorcycles. More importantly, it showed a group of Unimate at work keeping large number of lathes supplied with metal pieces to tool. In one scene, a robot working with hot material "knew" enough to stop on occasion to dip its gripper in water.

Engelberger presented a list of desirable goals for robot improvements that he believes can be achieved by 1985. One improvement which he thinks would be of great importance is the development of a robot that can determine the nature of items set before it, regardless of their orientation, much as a human being can find a sphere mixed in a number of cubes. To this end, Engelberger said, both rudimentary vision and touch senses will be important improvements, in robots. Present day machines require that objects that they work with be in a precise place and have a precise orientation when they reach for them.

Also seen for the next decade are the development of two-way voice communications between men and robots and for greater mobility, compactness, and energy efficiency. Present day robots are huge devices which must ride upon rails. Engelberger said he hopes to see a symbiotic relationship develop between man and robots with the two working together and producing much better products than we are available today with much less effort. Tasks that need not be done by men could be done by robots, thus freeing men to do more important things.

Fields that could be taken over by robots include gas distribution, sanitation, and convenience food distribution. Also is the near future, according to Engelberger, the robot-equipped house. The robot could provide a repair service, answer phones and doorbells, and provide fire and burglary protection. "In fact," says Engelberger, "only half in jest, "the robot would not only sound the alarm and get everyone out of the burning home, but could then go on to put out the fire."

Although he shied away from discussing ethical and moral problems which have concerned many people in light of the increasing use and ability of robots, he did say that he has spoken with George Meany, President of the AFL-CIO, according to Engelberger, serious problems could probably be avoided if robots are introduced only as fast as personnel return. One question that interests labor officials, who will make the robots?

A representative of New York University's Graduate School of Arts and Science will be at your campus on Friday, November 15 from 1:30 to 4:30 for the purpose of counseling prospective graduate students interested in learning general information about our Graduate School as well as specific information about housing, financial aid, the thirty-one different departments comprising the Graduate School, and the advantages of undertaking graduate work in New York City. Please contact Ms. Jackson for an appointment.

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NEW YORK-New York City, New York is not only the center of American culture and commerce but also an exciting destination for visitors from around the world. The city offers a wide range of attractions, from historic landmarks to cultural institutions. In this guide, we will explore some of the top sights and activities to experience during a one-week holiday in New York City.

Top Sights and Attractions

1. Central Park - A lush green oasis in the heart of the city, Central Park offers a variety of activities, including hiking, boating, and picnicking.

2. Statue of Liberty - This iconic statue stands as a symbol of freedom and democracy.

3. Metropolitan Museum of Art - One of the largest and most comprehensive art museums in the world, the Metropolitan Museum of Art houses an extensive collection of art from around the world.

4. Times Square - A vibrant and bustling area filled with theaters, shops, and billboards.

5. Empire State Building - An iconic skyscraper that offers spectacular views of the city from its observation deck.

6. Fifth Avenue - A street known for its luxury shopping and high-end retail stores.

7. Broadway - Home to many of the most famous and successful Broadway productions in history.

Activities

1. Take a stroll through Central Park and enjoy the beauty of nature.

2. Climb the steps of the Statue of Liberty for a stunning view of New York City.

3. Visit the Metropolitan Museum of Art to see masterpieces of art from across the globe.

4. Watch a performance at one of the many theaters on Broadway.

5. Go shopping on Fifth Avenue and browse the high-end stores.

6. Enjoy dinner at one of the many restaurants in Times Square.

7. Soak up the atmosphere of the Empire State Building and take in the panoramic views.

Accommodation Options

New York City offers a variety of accommodation options to suit all budgets and preferences. From luxury five-star hotels to cozy bed and breakfasts, there is something for everyone.

1. Luxury Hotels - For those looking for a high-end experience, there are many options available, including the Plaza Hotel, the Four Seasons Hotel, and the Waldorf Astoria.

2. Boutique Hotels - For those seeking a unique and charming experience, there are many boutique hotels available, such as the Gramercy Park Hotel and the Chelsea Hotel.

3. Hostels - For budget-conscious travelers, there are many hostels available, such as the Pod Times Square and the Generator Hostel.

4. Airbnbs - For those looking for a more local and authentic experience, there are many Airbnb options available, including apartments and private rooms.

5. Bed and Breakfasts - For those looking for a cozy and welcoming atmosphere, there are many bed and breakfast options available.

Tours and Activities

1. Guided Walking Tours - Take a guided walking tour to explore the many sights and attractions of New York City.

2. Boat Tours - Take a boat tour to see the city from a different perspective.

3. Bike Tours - Explore the city on two wheels and see it from a different angle.

4. Helicopter Tours - Take a helicopter tour to see the city from above.

5. Riverboat Cruises - Take a riverboat cruise along the Hudson River and enjoy the beautiful scenery.

6. Sightseeing Tours - Take a sightseeing tour to see the many historic landmarks of the city.

7. Food Tours - Take a food tour to taste the many different cuisines available in the city.

8. Night Tours - Take a night tour to see the city illuminated at night.

9. Hudson River Cruises - Take a cruise along the Hudson River and enjoy the beautiful scenery.

10. Empire State Building Observation Deck - Take a trip to the observation deck at the top of the Empire State Building and enjoy the panoramic views.

Transportation Options

New York City offers a variety of transportation options to get around the city. From subway and bus systems to taxis and ride-sharing services, there is something for everyone.

1. Subway - The subway system is a quick and efficient way to get around the city.

2. Bus - The bus system is another option for getting around the city.

3. Taxi - For those looking for a more private and comfortable option, there are many taxis available.

4. Ride-sharing Services - For those looking for a more convenient and cost-effective option, there are many ride-sharing services available, such as Uber and Lyft.

5. Car Rentals - For those looking to travel around the city at their own pace, there are many car rental options available.

6. Pedestrian - Walking is a great way to explore the many sights and attractions of the city.

7. Bicycle - Biking is a fun and healthy way to explore the city.

8. Motorcycle - For those looking to travel around the city at high speeds, there are many motorcycle options available.

9. Scooter - For those looking for a more unique and fun option, there are many scooter options available.

10. Skateboard - For those looking for a more lightweight and cost-effective option, there are many skateboard options available.

Entertainment Options

New York City is known as the entertainment capital of the world, with a wide range of options to suit all tastes and preferences.

1. Theaters - See a Broadway show at one of the many theaters in Times Square.

2. Museums - Visit one of the many museums in the city, such as the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Museum of Modern Art.

3. Concerts - See a live concert at one of the many venues in the city, such as Madison Square Garden and Carnegie Hall.

4. Nightclubs - Dance the night away at one of the many nightclubs in the city, such as the Irving Plaza and the Bowery Ballroom.

5. Bars - Relax with a drink at one of the many bars in the city, such as the Blue Note and the Village Vanguard.

6. Comedy Clubs - Laugh your way through the night at one of the many comedy clubs in the city, such as the Upright Citizens Brigade and the Comedy Store.

7. Nightclubs - See a live performance at one of the many nightclubs in the city, such as the Highline Ballroom and the Webster Hall.

8. Dance - Take a dance class at one of the many dance studios in the city, such as the Joffrey Ballet School and the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater.

9. Festivals - Attend one of the many festivals in the city, such as the New York City Ballet Festival and the New York City Opera Festival.

10. Performances - See a performance at one of the many performance venues in the city, such as the New York City Opera and the New York City Ballet.

Shopping Options

New York City is known for its shopping, with a wide range of options to suit all tastes and preferences.

1. Fifth Avenue - One of the most famous shopping streets in the world, Fifth Avenue is home to many of the most famous and luxurious stores, such as Saks Fifth Avenue and Bergdorf Goodman.

2. Macy's - One of the largest department stores in the world, Macy's offers a wide range of options to suit all budgets and preferences.


4. Union Square - A popular shopping area with many options to suit all tastes and preferences.

5. Chelsea - A popular shopping area with many options to suit all tastes and preferences.

6. SoHo - A popular shopping area with many options to suit all tastes and preferences.

7. Greenwich Village - A popular shopping area with many options to suit all tastes and preferences.

8. Harlem - A popular shopping area with many options to suit all tastes and preferences.

9. Chinatown - A popular shopping area with many options to suit all tastes and preferences.

10. Little Italy - A popular shopping area with many options to suit all tastes and preferences.

Dining Options

New York City is known for its dining, with a wide range of options to suit all tastes and preferences.

1. Fine Dining - Experience the best of New York City's culinary offerings at one of the many fine dining restaurants, such as Eleven Madison Park and The Spotted Pig.

2. Casual Dining - Enjoy a casual meal at one of the many casual dining restaurants, such as Blue Bottle Coffee and Shake Shack.

3. Food Trucks - Experience the city's street food scene at one of the many food trucks, such as the Halal Guys and the Food Truck Garden.

4. Wine Bars - Relax with a glass of wine at one of the many wine bars, such as Union East and Wine Company.

5. Jazz Clubs - Listen to live jazz music at one of the many jazz clubs, such as Donte's and Birdland.

6. Coffee Shops - Enjoy a cup of coffee at one of the many coffee shops, such as Starbucks and Blue Bottle Coffee.

7. Ice Cream Shops - Cool off with a cone at one of the many ice cream shops, such as St. Mark's Place and the Google Ice Cream Shop.

8. Pizza Places - Enjoy a slice of pizza at one of the many pizza places, such as Di Fara Pizza and L'artusi.

9. Bagel Shops - Start your day with a bagel at one of the many bagel shops, such as Black Seed Bagels and Tompkins Square Bagel.

10. Sandwich Shops - Enjoy a sandwich at one of the many sandwich shops, such as Katz's Delicatessen and Russ & Daughters.
Violence lacking in 1974 campaigns

By Peter Peckarsky 059-76

The fever pitch of political rhetoric and action, some of it violent, has subsided across America. It is strange to be saying this in the middle of a Con- gressional campaign, butthe picture is clear.

There is the rhetoric of the political year, which we are experiencing now, and there is the trade of the citizenry which supports the rhetoric. In this country public life has been described briefly as mounting concern with personal economic well-being and disbelief that Washington politicians will do anything soon to ameliorate the major problems confronting the nation. This year's political leadership is more than ever than ever before. Last week this reporter went on the campaign trail with President Ford. If one considers Ford's appearance before a $500 million audience in the Cayugah-Lake County Republican Finance Committee in a Cleveland hotel, one can see a few clues that the campaign is carrying a total of two signs. The sign of the times is for the most part quiet and well-behaved.

The first sign labeled "WIN." No disruptions of the campaign occurred and the candidates were all encouraged to vote unless they think every-

Letter

Chancellor

To the Editor:

Enclosed please find a copy of a page from the 1956 President's report. I call this to your attention because of a statement you have made in your column entitled "In case of Insomnia - Trub-

wood Road." In the October 25, 1974 issue of The Tech, Chancellor Gray is not the "first and only" person to hold the position and title of Chancellor as documented by the University.

Eleanor L. Bartlett

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THE YEAR IN REVIEW

Appointment of the Chancellor

The most notable event of the year was the appointment of the Chancellor. After President John L. Hennessy newly established post of Chancellor, an action which was taken by the Corporation at its June meeting, as Chancellor, Dr. Stratton administers the Institute's academic and all its programs with the academic offices coming under his juris-
diction. In addition, he serves as deputy to the President, who is the Institute's chief executive officer. The Chancellor serves as the general executive officer for all Institute affairs, and, in the absence of the President, is authorized to have all the powers and perform all the duties and functions of the President. As Chancellor he also serves as a member of the Executive Committee of the Corporation.

The creation of the post of Chancellor and the Senate came to recognize of the contributions to MIT and his leadership in academic and other areas of MIT and the nation. The appointment reflected the Senate's view that the responsibilities and opportunities of the Institute, its many and unique national and international academic obligations, this and the upholding of the values and traditions and its administrative responsibilities. A life work of research and commitment for the still close partners of Dr. Stratton and myself was possible by my new role. We have long worked together with a sense of camaraderie and exchanged ideas on our respective campuses. With Dr. Stratton taking the major responsibility for the internal affairs of the Institute, my position will be more effective in focusing and organized.

Eleanor L. Bartlett

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Continous Newse Service

The Tech

Since 1881

PAGE 4 TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1974

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MIT 'doing nothing' about Boston busing

(Continued from page 1)

several faculty members signed an ad in the Boston Globe sup- porting desegregation. All in all, I’ve talked to a great number of individuals who want to help."

Menand guessed that one of the reasons for the lack of orga- nized action of statements is that "people aren’t quite sure as speaking from MIT what help we could give."

"MIT doesn’t own any land in Boston, we have no faculty members living near the troubled areas, we’re just not directly involved. That doesn’t mean we’re not concerned, but we don’t want to help, but any statement by MIT as such would just be gratuitous."

Menand said that one of the ways the Institute could help would be to provide tutors for those missing school due to the busing troubles.

Mass transit getting higher priority now

(Continued from page 1)

future development of a national transportation and public policy plan quite possible, according to Gambacinni. Today the public transportation industry still lacks long-term (20-30 year) planning. Future development of mass transportation systems must minimize concentration on tech- nical problems and concentrate on institutional and public plan- ning problems, according to Gambacinni.

You overlooked a bargain, Johnny MacFarlane.

You’ve always been conscientious about saving money. You rarely pass up a discount or a good sale. How come you haven’t gotten around to get- ting any SBLI? Savings Bank Life Insurance has just about the lowest cost 5-year renewable term and straight life insurance you can buy. Have you forgotten our middle name is “Savings?”

Lowell Inst. enrollment up

By D.L. Thompson

The Lowell Institute School, MIT’s night school for adult technicians, has reversed a five year decline in enrollments to increase its enrollment from 83 to the fall of 1973 to 183 this fall.

Bruce Wedlock, who became director in July 1973, attributed the school’s previous 16% to competition from neighboring schools which offered associate degrees in technical areas, and a failure to keep abreast of current technical developments.

Wedlock said he believed the increased enrollment reflected the Lowell Institute’s ability to offer courses in the latest techni- cal fields and MIT’s extensive facilities to students, courses and facilities that neighboring schools cannot offer. Also important was a small adver- tising campaign to make the public aware of the Lowell School’s offerings.

The Lowell Institute was created by the will of John Lowell in 1836 and is funded by the Lowell Institute and located on MIT’s campus.

Today the school is provided with $33,000 annually from the Lowell Institute, $10,000 from tuition, fees, and profits from the Lowell Institute Broad- casting Company and $35,000 from MIT. The money from MIT is used primarily to pay salaries and employee benefits.

The instructors include some outside instructors but are mainly professors and graduate students from MIT.

The school does not award degrees and therefore is not ac- credited and cannot accept Wel- fare or V.A. trainees.

The students are usually young adults employed full time as technicians who want to improve present skills or learn new skills for career advancement.

There is an open admis- sion policy and the only require- ment is a high school diploma although some courses require a background in electronics.

In the Fall of ‘73 there were 13 minority students and 7 women students out of a total of 83 students. In the spring of ’74 there were 18 minority students and 15 women students out of a total of 116.

Better than 70% of the stu- dents complete the courses they take. This percentage is ex- tremely high for a night school.

Wedlock noted that Lowell school students are usually con- cerned with the practical aspects of technology; they want to find solutions, whereas MIT students are more interested in theory than application.

The Lowell School will ac- cept MIT students who are inte- rested in practical applications of modern technol- ogy, but the cost of the courses are not covered by MIT tuition.

The Harvard Law Forum presents JANE FONDA speaking at 3:00 PM on November 8th in the Ames Courtroom, Austin Hall, at Harvard Law School. Tickets $1.50 in advance at Holyoke Center, or $2.00 at the door. For more information, contact the Forum at 495-4417.

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FRIDAY: Sundown SABBATH: 9 am
Commons blocks Lobdell use

(Continued from page 1) plan, people are getting in there later; if at all, and are paying more for it," she asserted, "so much more that the annual additional cost would be about $4,000. If Commons and SCC events want to share the place, the money has to come from somewhere."

According to Wooton and other committee members, the overall problem was aggravated by the fact that the SDC did not know that the dining service planned to use Lobdell for its new meal plan.

"They didn't tell us," she said. "They didn't ask us. The first we knew of this was at the beginning of September, and it came as somewhat of a shock." Wooton pointed out, however, that the cooks' strike did help to alleviate the problem to some extent.

"The strike came at the right time for us," she stated. "With all Commons in Walker, we could still have some events in Lobdell. With the cooks back to work we really can't have any."

Assistant Dining Service Director Arthur Beals said no firm commitment had been made yet, but said alternatives to the present situation had been advanced.

"I really think that there are no obvious solutions," Beals said. "There have been some proposals put on the table, but nothing very defensive."

Wooton, on the other hand, said that it had been proposed that the weekend Commons plan be moved to Baker, MacGregor, Walker, or even to Twenty Chimmneys. "Baker is our first choice," she said, "but the house administration seems pretty cool to the idea. Right now, we're also checking into the possibility of using MacGregor."

The Dining Service and the SCC have already met twice to discuss the issue, and will meet again today. Although plans for accommodation are possible, Wooton considers them unlikely. "We really don't think there can be any solution," she said, "until the committee sees weekend Commons out of Lobdell."

Affirmative Action falls short of goals

(Continued from page 1) orer stated. "They'd like us to change the Affirmative Action plan to bring in professional women." He cited budgetary and pool size problems as limitations and added, "We're not doing as well as we'd like to."

The largest MIT department, The Department of Electrical Engineering, is having some success in hiring women, according to Professor David Epstein, one of the EE Department's Equal Employment Representatives. There are presently three EE women professors, one less than the July 1975 goal, and a black faculty member was just obtained, reaching another goal. Epstein noted that Professor of Electrical Engineering Mildred S. Dressenhaus has been invaluable in contacting and attracting women to the department.

Among the problems mentioned most often in fulfilling the Institute's objectives is the fact that members do not accurately indicate the amount of effort used to locate prospective employees who turned down offers. In an effort to increase the long-range employment pool, most departments are now making an effort to attract more minority and women students and sub-faculty academic employees.

Garrison, commenting on the present plan, said it is "well written" but its "success is dependent upon the contribution that the local Institute community gives." She expressed satisfaction for the overall effort, attributing much of the success to the February 1974 reorganization of the Personnel Department. As Mathematics Chairman Hoffman put it, "We've got it in the right seat."

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Sloe Joe
Shake 2 oz. De Kuyper Sloe Gin and 1 oz. of lemon juice well with ice. Strain into cocktail glass or pour over rocks. Garnish with cherry.
The Who, circa 1964

Long Live The Who

by Neal Vitale

Odds & Sods - The Who (Track)

This is not a new Who record; it is a collection (put together by Who manager Ian Long, called old songs never before included on any album, outtakes from studio records, and unreleased cuts that had been slated for different projects. It is not true that Odds & Sods is a money-making compromise of second-rate material; it certainly isn’t.

The truth may be that the Who are trying to stuff off a contract with Track/MCA Records, and this sort of album is a perfect solution; the question is raised, though, assuming that premise, of why these specific songs were chosen. An easier record to assemble, with all of which has been a Meaty, Beety, Bong and Bouncy Invasion, consisting of singles like “Bac-“Roly,” “Join Together,” and the pheno- nomenal “Let’s See Action,” plus old-side-by-side “Heaven and Hell,” “Dogs,” and “Baby Don’t You Do It,” and any other similarly unavailable memorabilia.

But such is not what Odds & Sods is all about; it is a remarkable tribute to the Who that such a collection of admitted odds and ends is as good as it is. And it is very good. Chronologically, the numbers begin with the first Who record, “I’m the Face,” written by one Pete Meaden in a most-derided fashion back in 1964.

The jump is then four years to the ’68 movie about fifties rock in England and the whole group’s performance at a brilliant peak. The jump is then four years to the ’68 movie about fifties rock in England and the whole group’s performance at a brilliant peak.

And the last of the recent tunes is the only John Entwistle track on Odds & Sods, a typically baroque instrumental, being on the road, called “Postcard.” The horns and “local colors” are a nice touch, and the overall style is reminiscent of British bozos Syd Barrett and Kevin Sidel.

Certainly, Odds & Sods will not satisfy any burning desires among Who fanatics seeking new Who; what the album does provide is yet another dimension of the background of one of England’s, if not the world’s, oldest, most successful and most talented rock bands.

“Rock is dead — long live rock.”

Lenny Bruce

by Cheryl Allen

From one joke toanother, from one butt to the next, and finally, one high until the last, Lenny Bruce was pressed and twisted through that man’s dance called life. But what was that life? Was it a celebration, aSUMMARY OF THE WHO'S VOLUME OF CONCERT RECORDS unswerving push or desire that gave Lenny the strength to stand up in front of vast audiences and proclaim in his own hilarious fashion that man’s dance is all part of the man’s dance. For him, his dance is over and we’ll never know for sure; however, there is much insight to be gained from Julian Barry’s play, Lenny, which opened last Tuesday night at the Charlie Playhouse.

Since Lenny was so often misunderstood, Barry doesn’t try hard that shaky tights and explain that perplex-ing man to us. He leaves that task to the viewer. It is our duty to pull what we can from the music in order to illuminate our own opinions. This Barry does in a most admissible way.

To begin with, most of the lines in the play are the words of Lenny Bruce himself. Obviously this adds to the enjoy-ment factor for what could be more entertaining that to see Lenny’s own scripts for the humorous comedy rou-tines. With Marty Brill, a good comedian in his own right, playing the title role, the audience could barely control its laughter.

Although Seiji Ozawa and the Boston Symphony did give major perform-ances of Schoenberg’s Violent Concerto and Gurrelieder last summer at Tanglewood, we have not had the immense onslaught of Schoenberg’s music that a concert collection in Los Angeles of Schoenberg’s music—concert activity would reveal. This is likely due to the ineffec-tuial and “dissonance” with which many people associate if, and why, Charles Epstein chose a program for the MIT Symphony Orchestra’s first concert of the season last Saturday night in Kresge is designed to illuminate Schoenberg’s con-cert activity for himself. Preparations were made in this theme and Variations (Opus 43), and Brahms’ Violin Concerto with Rosenman. Harbison as soloist.

A very useful method for analyzing Bach’s transcriptions involves the use of multi-colored highlighters in the score. Schoen-berg’s transcription of the St. Anne’s Passacaglia and Fugue may be seen as an auditory version of the same technique. Many things, such as two themes overlapped by nine, in one movement. It is not surprising then, that this is a fascinating program designed to illuminate Schoenberg’s con-rect for himself. Barry perpetually portrays Lenny Bruce himself. Obviously this adds to the enjoy-ment factor for what could be more entertaining that to see Lenny’s own scripts for the humorous comedy rou-tines. With Marty Brill, a good comedian in his own right, playing the title role, the audience could barely control its laughter.

The MIT Chamber Players made their debut in Kresge on Wednesday, October 23. The Chamber Players are a select group of individuals chosen for their musicianship and technical proficiency, and in addition to their performances the season (last Saturday night in Kresge) was sponsored by the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra, a group that is underwritten by the Arts Council of Los Angeles.

There have been some rumors that the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra has met with financial difficulties and is considering merging with another orchestra. If true, this would be a serious blow to the cultural life of the city, and it is to be hoped that these rumors are unfounded.

The program began with the Boston Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Seiji Ozawa. The Boston Symphony Orchestra performed the world premiere of Charles Ayers’ “Noize” in honor of Lenny Bruce’s birthday. The piece was dedicated to his memory. The program also included Bach’s Double Concerto for Violin and Cello, which was played by the Chamber Players. The performance was well received, with particularly fine playing from the soloists.

The Chamber Players then performed a selection of songs from Lenny Bruce’s plays, including “It’s a Girl, Mrs. Walker,” “I’m the Face,” and “Postcard.” The audience was captivated by the performers’ renditions of these timeless classics.

The program concluded with a performance of Barber’s Adagio for Strings. The Chamber Players’ performance was exquisite, with each member contributing their unique talents to create a cohesive and beautiful piece of music.

Overall, the performance was a testament to the talent and dedication of the Chamber Players, and it was a privilege to witness such a remarkable talent showcase.

As one of the most notable figures in the world of comedy, Lenny Bruce has left an indelible mark on the entertainment industry. His sharp wit, biting commentary, and unapologetic nature made him a force to be reckoned with. His influence continues to be felt today, inspiring comedians and audiences alike.

The MIT Chamber Players’ performance was a fitting tribute to the legacy of Lenny Bruce, and it was a joyous occasion to witness such a talented group of musicians pay homage to the伟人.
**Soccer ties one of three**

By Glen Brownstein

MIT's varsity soccer team ran its record to 11-1 last week, tying Boston College and tying to Springfield College. The BC and Tufts games also counted toward the standings of the Greater Boston League, in which the Engineers finished this year with an 0-3-1 mark.

MIT played one of its best games this year against Boston College, tying the Eagles 1-1 on BC's turf. MIT sophomore captain Ray Marotta '75 scored MIT's goal in the 24th minute and gave the Engineers a 1-0 lead.

MIT controlled first-half play, relying on hustle and anticipation to head off BC drives and set up the Engineers' offense. BC's difficulties could be traced to too little movement and too much passing, as the Eagles exhibited good ball control but could not get their offensive moving.

In the second half, though, MIT's offense stalled, and BC got a number of excellent shots at Engineer goalie Charlie Sommer '76. The Eagles easily chewed the score at the fifteen-minute mark, when John Lovin got a penalty kick and scored for MIT with ten minutes left in the game. Back on the beautiful turf just past Sommert's reach, Ten minutes later, the Eagles took advantage of the momentum on a corner kick, only to have MIT's Langlois Fassett '77, who had scored twice in the first half, and added two more in the second, bounce the ball off the crossbar and for goal.

Sommer (18 first-half saves) and Fenway House goalie Mark O'Connell '77 had no other chance, as the Tufts goalie had scored on a penalty kick just minutes before the start of the game. The Tufts goalie, who is a sophomore, had scored on a penalty kick just a minute earlier, as two单独 players stood right in front of the goal, and the ball deflected off one before being driven past theTufts goalie.

Tufts, an excellent passing team, broke through the Engineers defense time and time again in the early moments of the game, opening the scoring at 15-30 on a beautiful stop past Sommer's reach. Ten minutes later, the Tufts goalie on a corner kick, only to have MIT's Langlois Fassett '77, who had scored twice in the first half, bounce the ball off the crossbar and for goal.

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